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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,734	06/12/2006	John Hesketh	04150.0003U2	7801
23859 7590 08/17/2009 Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP SUITE 1000			EXAMINER	
			DESAI, ANAND U	
999 PEACHTREE STREET ATLANTA, GA 30309-3915			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1656	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/17/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/561,734	HESKETH ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANAND U. DESAI	1656	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re tod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT tute, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. Oly be timely filed HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on Age This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ To a since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under the condition for allow closed.	his action is non-final. wance except for formal matte		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-6 and 8-29</u> is/are pending in the state 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>16-24 and 26</u> is/are 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-6, 8-15, 25, and 27-29</u> is/are rejet 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	ected.	on.	
Application Papers			
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on 21 April 2009 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corrupt The oath or declaration is objected to by the	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ object he drawing(s) be held in abeyand rection is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). i) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a least content of the priority documents.	ents have been received. ents have been received in Ap riority documents have been i eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20090109.	Paper No(s)	nmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date ormal Patent Application -·	

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on April 21, 2009. Claim 7 has been cancelled. Claims 16-24 and 26 have been withdrawn previously.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-15, 25, and 27-29 are currently pending and are under examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on January 9, 2009 is being considered by the examiner. The signed 1449 form is attached with the instant office action.

Withdrawal of Rejections

- 4. The rejection of claims 1-15 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention is withdrawn based on the amendment to the claims.
- 5. The rejection of claims 1, 4-7, 9, 15, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Allet et al. (Protein Expression and Purification 9: 61-68 (1997); Previously cited) is withdrawn based on the amendment to the claims.
- 6. The rejection of claims 1-7 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Brumell et al. (Traffic 4: 36-48 (Jan. 2003)) is withdrawn based on the amendment to the claims.
- 7. The rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-6, and 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bryan (U.S. Patent 6,416,960 B1) is withdrawn based on the amendment to the claims.

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Pending Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claims 1-6, 10-13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

10. The term "majority" in claim 1 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The

phrase "of the native protein of the signal peptide" is not defined by the claim, the specification

does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the

art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. What amount is a major

amount?

11. The dependent claims are rejected for failing to cure the indefiniteness.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

12. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

13. Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing

to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which

was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the

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relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, Written Description, because the disclosure does not disclose a structure to function correlation for the genus of signal peptides from bulk-secreted proteins or non-mammalian bulk-secreted proteins or any derivatives thereof having at least 40% sequence homology.

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The MPEP states that the purpose of the written description requirement is to ensure that the inventor had possession, at the time the invention was made, of the specific subject matter claimed. The courts have stated:

"To fulfill the written description requirement, a patent specification must describe an invention and do so in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can clearly conclude that "the inventor invented the claimed invention." *Lockwood v. American Airlines, Inc.*, 107 F.3d 1565, 1572, 41 USPQ2d 1961, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Gostelli*, 872 F.2d 1008, 1012, 10 USPQ2d 1614, 1618 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("[T]he description must clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [the inventor] invented what is claimed."). Thus, an applicant complies with the written description requirement "by describing the invention, with all its claimed limitations, not that which makes it obvious," and by using "such descriptive means as words, structures, figures, diagrams, formulas, etc., that set forth the claimed invention." *Lockwood*, 107 F.3d at 1572, 41 USPQ2d at 1966." *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398.

Further, for a broad generic claim, the specification must provide adequate written description to identify the genus of the claim. In *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.* the court stated:

"A written description of an invention involving a chemical genus, like a description of a chemical species, 'requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, [or] chemical name,' of the claimed subject matter sufficient to distinguish it from other materials." *Fiers*, 984 F.2d at 1171, 25 USPQ2d 1601; *In re Smythe*, 480 F.2d 1376, 1383, 178 USPQ 279, 284985 (CCPA 1973) ("In other cases, particularly but not necessarily, chemical cases, where there is unpredictability in performance of certain species or subcombinations other than those specifically enumerated, one skilled in the

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art may be found not to have been placed in possession of a genus ...") Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co., 43 USPQ2d 1398.

MPEP § 2163 further states that if a biomolecule is described only by a functional characteristic, without any disclosed correlation between function and structure of the sequence, it is "not sufficient characteristic for written description purposes, even when accompanied by a method of obtaining the claimed sequence." MPEP § 2163 does state that for a generic claim the genus can be adequately described if the disclosure presents a sufficient number of representative species that encompass the genus. If the genus has a substantial variance, the disclosure must describe a sufficient variety of species to reflect the variation within that genus. See MPEP § 2163. Although the MPEP does not define what constitute a sufficient number of representative species, the courts have indicated what do not constitute a representative number of species to adequately describe a broad generic. In *Gostelli*, the courts determined that the disclosure of two chemical compounds within a subgenus did not describe that subgenus. *In re Gostelli*, 872, F.2d at 1012, 10 USPQ2d at 1618.

As stated *supra*, the MPEP states that written description for a genus can be achieved by a representative number of species within a broad genus. The claims are broadly generic to all possible amino acid derivatives encompassed by the claims. The possible variations are enormous to any class of modifications. Since the MPEP states that if a biomolecule is described only by a functional characteristic, without any disclosed correlation between function and structure, it is "not sufficient characteristic for written description purposes, even when accompanied by a method of obtaining the claimed sequence." MPEP § 2163. Here, though the claims may recite some functional characteristics, the claims lack written description because there is no disclosure of a correlation between function and structure of the signal peptide

beyond those disclosed in the examples in the specification. Moreover, the specification lacks sufficient variety of species to reflect this variance in the genus since the specification does not provide any examples of any 40% homologous derivatives.

The description requirement of the patent statue requires a description of an invention, not an indication of a result that one might achieve if one made that invention. See *In re Wilder*, 736, F.2d 1516, 1521, 222 USPQ 369, 372-73 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (affirming rejection because the specification does "little more than outlin[e] goals appellants hope the claimed invention achieves and the problems the invention will hopefully ameliorate.") Accordingly, it is deemed that the specification fails to provide adequate written description for the genus of the claims and does not reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the entire scope of the claimed invention.

Conclusion

- 14. No claims are allowed.
- 15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANAND U. DESAI whose telephone number is (571)272-0947. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew J. Wang can be reached on (571)272-0811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

August 17, 2009 /ANAND U DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1656